

COUNTRY Eastern Germany		SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT	
TOPIC Doeberitz Airfield			
EVALUATION	25X1	PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT	25X1		
DATE OBTAINED	DATE PREPARED 27 August 1952		
REFERENCES			25X1
PAGES	4	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	1 - sketch on ditto
REMARKS			

- 25X1 1. There was intensive flying usually between 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and from 3:30 to 9:30 p.m. between 1 and 15 July 1952. Formation flying was practiced by groups of 3, 9 and 12 aircraft which remained aloft for 20 minutes at most. On 11 July, between 10:30 a.m. and 12:45 p.m., 50 ground attack aircraft were parked on the northern edge of the field. Some of the planes had [redacted]
- 25X1 [redacted] white, red, orange-yellow or dark green propeller hubs. About 40 ground attack planes were parked on the southern edge of the field. Almost all the ground attack planes of the two regiments had a white-bordered Soviet star on their rudder assemblies, but no star on their fuselages. About five planes of each regiment had [redacted] a Soviet star on their fuselage. At 10:30 a.m., nine aircraft of the group parked on the southern edge practiced formation flying. [redacted]
- 25X1 [redacted] An officer on a command car shouted at him and then spoke into a microphone ordering the planes not to land at the field. Thereupon, the planes climbed again. [redacted] various Russian voices from the loudspeaker in the command car. [redacted] these were the voices of the pilots who confirmed the order received. It was later observed that the officer on the command car was the colonel who was billeted in building No 4 and had his office in building No 32. (1) He probably was the commanding officer of the regiment parked on the southern edge of the field. The command car was about 4 meters long, 2.5 meters wide and 3 meters high. It was painted black and white in a chequered pattern and had windows along its upper section. At its right side, there was a door which could be lowered as a ramp. A desk was along the inner walls on which telephone receivers and other instruments were seen. A movable microphone projected from the desk on the left side. (2) The aircraft landed in flight formation. At 12:15 p.m., the same nine aircraft again took off in a squadron wedge formation of flight wedges. Before the planes took off, [redacted] a private or NCO, definitely no officer, mounted plane [redacted] the second crew member. (3)
- 25X1 2. Two thirds of the 2-meter-high board fence along Highway No 103 was completed. The other field border was surrounded by a 2-meter-high barbed-wire fence. (4) The two AA gun emplacements on the

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eastern and western edges of the field were still occupied. (5) Light tents were observed near the emplacement on the western edge. The felling of trees was in progress by Soviet soldiers on two sections of ground, each 15 x 40 meters, in the piece of woods in the northwestern corner of the field. Houses or temporary buildings were probably to be erected there. Excavation had not yet started. (6)

3. Lieutenant Colonel Valakhotski (fnu) who had been retransferred to the U.S.S.R. was replaced by Major Feroze (fnu), as his actual successor had allegedly not returned from furlough. Lieutenant Atamanov (fnu) of the Kech office said that a successor for Colonel Orlovski (fnu) was also expected to arrive soon and that, for this reason, the planned heating facilities would not yet be placed in his billets. (7)

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4. Between 1 and 5 July, [redacted] well known Soviet drivers were driving vehicles [redacted]

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[redacted] Motorcycle [redacted] with a sidecar, occupied by one or two officers, was daily observed going to Falkensee. The vehicle was stationed in the former NSKK Kaserne.

5. On the morning of 9 July, a sedan with a major, a captain and a Russian civilian arrived in Richthofen Kaserne. The officers wore silver epaulets. Lieutenant Atamanov said that they came from Werder. The officers and the civilian inspected the Diesel generator in the cellar of building No 14. (1) This generator which had been made unserviceable by frost damage had been inspected by a commission on 24 April 1952. It was to be repaired as soon as possible. It appeared that the Russians checked an estimate of cost.

6. The following observations were made in the billeting area:

- a. After about 1 July, two newly arrived civilian Russian women worked in building No 2 and were quartered in building No 5. These women, who speak German fluently, continuously inspected the passes and baggage of the Kech workers.
- b. Building No 7 housed the chief of the MVD, a colonel who wore a pilot insignia on his cap. The colonel went on furlough for eight weeks.
- c. After about 1 July, buildings 11, 12 and 13 were occupied by 8 to 10 Russian civilians who probably were engineers. On 4 July, the civilians wearing white coveralls were observed in the aircraft engine repair shop. They also worked together with some soldiers on aircraft with open engine cowlings. (3)
- d. On 15 July, truck [redacted] picked up tires from the spare parts storage depot in building 14. The tires were stored on the second floor of the building.

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- e. All the officers who were billeted in the so-called hotel had to deposit the keys of their rooms in the guardhouse, before leaving the barracks installation. (3)
- f. The tents between buildings 17 and 18 were no longer there. Source could not determine the present location of the soldiers who were previously quartered there.
- g. Building No 22 was occupied by soldiers who marched to the airfield daily. These soldiers did not belong to a training course but probably were the replacements of the technicians who had been released in the fall of 1951.
- h. Sergeants with flying helmets in their hands were repeatedly observed leaving building No 27 after 1 July. They usually marched in front of a group of about 20 soldiers to the field.
- i. The German female employees in the kitchens and in buildings 80 and 82 and the barmaids employed in buildings 16, 21 and 60 were given a termination notice effective 1 August. (3)
- k. East of building No 86c, construction work was in progress on an apparatus for testing the equilibrium of air personnel. Four persons could be tested at the same time. The installation was not yet in operation.
- l. The dwelling of Lieutenant Colonel Valakhotski in building No 54a was still vacant.
- m. A jeep with two soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets was usually observed on the fourth day of every month picking up a paymaster and another officer in front of building 56. The officers were taken to Verder to get money there. The jeep and the soldiers (who changed every month) came from another unit at the post, while two soldiers of an air force unit were detached as escorting personnel each time for another unit, allegedly to prevent embezzlement.
- n. On the morning of 4 July, 60 to 70 officers from lieutenant to major fell in in front of building 71. About 30 of the officers wore silver epaulets and the others wore golden epaulets. A colonel with a pilot insignia on his cap and an aviation badge representing a bomb addressed the officers and, in a loud voice, read from a file. He immediately stopped as soon as a Soviet soldier or a German worker approached. Subsequently, the officers returned to buildings 70 and 71. (1)
7. The security measures in the barracks installations were intensified. Recently, the tech workers had to undergo a strict inspection when entering or leaving the field. The sentries also were more alert than previously. A tech worker who stood still or loitered in the barracks installation was suspect.

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 Comments.

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Building 14 is occupied by the tech office. Buildings 11, 12 and 13 were previously occupied by officers. Building No 71 housed the headquarters and offices where the newly arrived soldiers had to report.

(2) For sketch of command car, see Annex.

(3) According to available information, all the crews of air units are officers. The HCU observed mounting a plane possibly was in the final phase of pilot training, after the completion of which he will be commissioned.

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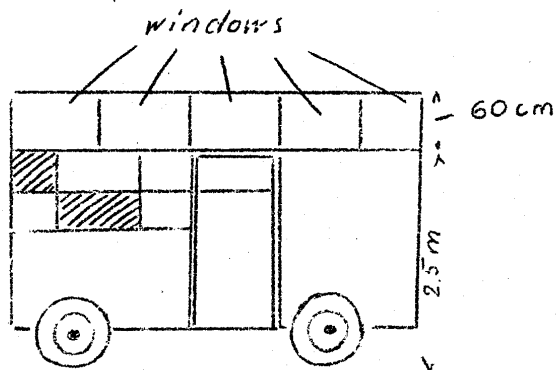
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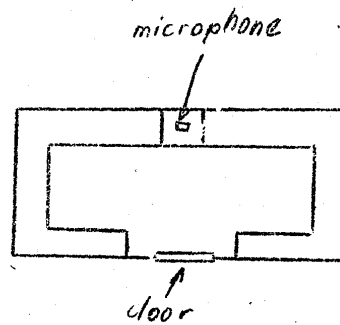
- (4) The construction of a fence around Doeberitz airfield was previously reported. [REDACTED]
- (5) The AA gun emplacements have been identified. The transfer of an emplacement from the southwest to the northwestern corner of the field was previously reported. [REDACTED]
- 25X1 (6) Clearing work in the woods northwest of the field has been in progress since 14 June 1952. A lane which was reportedly cut into the woods was probably to serve as a dispersal area for camouflaged aircraft. [REDACTED]
- 25X1 (7) Lieutenant Valakhotski who was transferred to the U.S.S.R. was the commanding officer of Unit [REDACTED] which is the OATB of a ground attack regiment in Doeberitz. Major Barozze and Koch officer Lieutenant Atamanov were previously reported. Colonel Orlovski was previously referred to as chief of the military post. [REDACTED]
- 25X1 [REDACTED] He is the commanding officer of the ground attack division in Doeberitz.
- (8) This information shows that the security measures at the field were intensified. The dismissal of German personnel was also reported from Bernau airfield.

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Command Car Observed at Doeberitz Airfield



SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW

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